

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9241.—VOL. LVII.

NOTICE.—The price of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* is reduced to **TWO PENCE** per copy, or **THIRTEEN SHILLINGS** per quarter. To country subscribers, including the postage, the charge is reduced to **ONE POUND** per quarter.

THE AGENTS of the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* are requested to give their orders for the quantity of papers required on the previous evening. The extra demand for the paper at the reduced price renders this more necessary than heretofore.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *AVOCET*. 148 tons, 250-horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be despatched from the *Port of Call*, on **FRIDAY**, the 24th January, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 22nd, and species and parcels sent by the 23rd. For details regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to *H. MOORE*, Agent, Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th December, 1867.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT. REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHT. The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamer.

LORD ASHLEY, commander,

will be dispatched for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, FICTION, and WELLINGTON, on or about January 10.

Takao cargo and passengers for TARANAKI, NAPIER, NEWCASTLE, OTAGO, and BLUFF, and cargo for WANGANU.

Freight to Nelson and Wellington £2 per ton.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

TH E AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW CHARTERS. REDUCED FREIGHT TO BRISBANE, MARYBOURG, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Saturday afternoon, at 3 p.m.; City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 11 p.m.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coomabar, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 11.

TO PATERNOSTER RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH direct.—Saxonia, this afternoon, 12 m.p.m.

TO ROCKHAMPTON direct.—James Paterson, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO PIONEER RIVER and Port Denison.—James Paterson, to take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, via Tully.

TO GLADSTONE.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO PORT DENISON, via Gladstone.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Cleopatra, and Port Denison.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichhardt, about Monday.

FROM ROCKHAMPTON to Pioneer River and Port Denison.—Timoneer, about Monday, 13th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamer going to Melbourne, or Queensland after 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROTTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship.

LADY B. W. E. N. for BRISBANE, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 5 p.m.

W. WENTWARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 27th January, inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Good service for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH DAILY.

CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS;

MILLER'S FOREST on THURSDAYS;

PATerson TOWNSHIP on MONDAYS.

FROM PERTH TO SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE).—CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 6.30 a.m.

MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship.

TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS TO AND FROM THE HUNTER.

The circumstances under which this Company was started, are well-known to Shippers, and the undersigned trust that the Public will continue to support local enterprise, by directing their shipments to, and using their services, of the New Company.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Sydney, 1st January, 1868.

CAND. R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

For MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE AND N. E. S. N. CO.'s Steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.

C. WISEMAN, Officer, Commercial Wharf.

MANLY BEACH. MANLY BEACH.

MONTHLY AND HALF-MONTHLY TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

TIME TICKETS will be issued on January 1st as under:

For the month of January, at 20s, NOT TRANSFERABLE.

From the 1st January to the 16th January, both days included, or from the 1st February to the 31st January, both days included, at 12s, NOT TRANSFERABLE.

NOTICE.—No time tickets will be issued for a less period than half a month, nor will they in any case extend beyond the month of issue.

THOMAS J. PARKER.

PETERBOROUGH LASS, for SHELLSHARBOUR, THIS DAY, at noon. Victoria Wharf.

G. BROWN, for TUROSS RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Woolloomooloo Wharf.

NANBUCKRA RIVER. Schooner NANBUCKRA receives cargo on THURSDAY. Baltic Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, to all Ports.—Schooner WALLABY now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON.—Clipper ship MAID OF RIVERTON, Fraser, master, detained on account of holidays, will clear on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply G. FERGUSON, Hamilton-street; or J. THORNE and CO., Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT JACKAY.—The favourite trader MARIPOSA is now fast loading, and will be discharged with her usual punctuality.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SALE, freight, or charter, the JESSIE, 50 tons, light draught, O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 7. MERIMBIN.—Hunter, to-day, at 7. KEMP.—To-morrow, 11 a.m. SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, To-morrow, at noon. ULLADULLA.—Illogan, MONDAY, at noon. CLYDE RIVER.—Illogan, MONDAY, at noon. CYLDE RIVER.—Illogan, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S STEAMERS for COCKATOOS, HUNTER'S HILLS, SUBIACO, and PARRAMATTA. THIS DAY.

From PATENT SLIP WHARF, off KING-STREET, 6.9.1. 1. 5. to TARAN 4.15, and RYDE, 6.9.1. 1. 5. to TARAN 4.15, and RYDE, 6.9.1. 1. 5. From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5. From TARAN 4.15, and RYDE, 6.9.1. 1. 5. From GLADESVILLE, 8.45, 9.45 a.m.; 12.2, 4, and 6. From TARAN, 4.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOOS.

Fares throughout: Cabin, 1s., steerage 9d.; children (return ticket) 6d., being one-half the full railway fares.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY leaves, Queen's Wharf, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m. Return 1s.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on FRIDAY, 3rd January. Victoria Wharf.

GIFSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on THURSDAY. Commercial Wharf.

YOUNGSTER Direct.—The schooner AGNES JESUIT, John Williams, master, will sail on SATURDAY, 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply on board at Grafton Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader MOA, A. Robertson, commander, will positively sail on THURSDAY next. Shippers are requested to complete shipments and forward bills of lading as soon as possible. For freight or passage apply to J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or to W. H. Hill, Grafton Wharf.

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OLD STORIES RE-TOLD.
(From All the Year Round)

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In 1729, the disgraceful state of the London prisons had reached so horrible a pitch that it became necessary to bring up two of the deputy governors for trial on charges of murder, these trials having been preceded by a Parliamentary commission.

Action, the head warden of Marshalsea, and one of his subordinates, named Rogers, were especially exasperated with one Bliss, a refractory carpenter, because he, with six or seven others, had some time before set a bad example, by attempting to break out through an oven. For this offence Bliss had been thrust for three weeks into the Strong Room, a damp, unwholesome, uncovered place, where a man named Mullinshead was lying in the heaviest fettters.

The dismal Strong Room was the Black Hole of the Marshalsea, dreaded by even the most dauntless highwaymen, and bearable only to toads and rats. Bliss and his abettors were thrown on the ground in this prison-cell in company with a poor wretch who had an iron collar round his neck.

After a time, Bliss made a second attempt to escape, was caught, dragged by the legs over the stones, and horribly beaten with ox sinews. Then the dreadful iron cap was forced on his head—a cap originally made in King William's time for steady felons while they were being burnt in the cheek. It had been left behind at the Marshalsea as a mere relic when the other irons had been removed to the county gaol. Bliss was otherwise tortured until he confessed who brought him the rope he had used for his second escape. When he was released from the Strong Room, the prisoner's legs swelled, the irons ate into them and became buried in the flesh. There were holes near his ankle, and Action's men were at last compelled to remove the fetters, which had bitten into the legs as clogs do into a horse's fetlocks. Bliss was kept without any covering but a blanket.

Bliss, being released after several months, went to Southgate to work as a carpenter, but fell ill, complained of inward bruises, and soon after died. Action was tried for the murder of Bliss at the Kingston assizes on July 6, 1729, but was acquitted.

Other indictments against the prisoner, although they also terminated in acquittal, served to show in a striking way the utter want of any proper management in prisons at this period, and the habitual cruelty and tyranny of the turnkeys and deputies of the too often absent governors. Among them were: General Wade, the great road-maker of the Highlands; Sir James Thornhill, soon after Hogarth's father-in-law; Francis Child, the banker; and Sir Gregory Page, the hanging judge satirised by Pope. The chairman was James O' Thorpe, Esq. The scene is the more interesting to us, because it was excellently painted by Hogarth for one of the members, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, knight of the shire for Aberdeenshire.

"On the table," says Horace Walpole, describing this picture, "are the instruments of torture. A prisoner in rags, half starved, appears before them. The poor man has a good countenance: that adds to the interest. On the other hand is the inhuman jailer. It is the very figure that Salvador Ross would have drawn for Iago in the moment of detection. Villany, fear, and conscience are mixed in yellow, and livid on his countenance; his lips are contracted by tremor; his face advances, as eager to lie; his leg steps back, as thinking to make his escape: one hand is thrust precipitately into his bosom, the fingers of the other are catching uncertainly at his bottom holes. If this was a portrait, it was the most striking that ever was drawn; if it was not, it is still finer."

This committee, first appointed February 25th, 1728-29, declared Thomas Bambridge, then warden of the Fleet Prison, and John Huggins, his predecessor in that office, notoriously guilty of great breaches of trust, extortions, cruelties, and other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Public indignation, once aroused, was not long delayed. On May 23rd, 1729, for the murder of a Mr. Castell, who had been forced into Corbett's sponging-house when the small-pox was raging there. Page, one of the most infamous of judges, persuaded the jury to acquit Bambridge, but the widow of Castell fought the case till the wager of battle was claimed, and Bambridge then, rather than fight, selected to be tried again. He was tried again, and was acquitted, but narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by the people. In December of the same year, they were at Bambridge again, and he was tried for stealing the goods of one Elizabeth Berkley, while a prisoner in the Fleet. The articles stolen included Flemish lace, gold lace, plate, and rings. They were worth thirty pounds, and were distrained for fifty-six pounds of rent due to Mr. Huggins, Bambridge's predecessor. Bambridge and his men broke open the door, and forced open her boxes. The poor woman was then turned on the Common Side, without a bed to lie on, and her mind became affected. Bambridge was again acquitted.

At the same session, Huggins, and Barnes, a turnkey, were also tried for the murder of a prisoner named Arne; but in these cases, and with these cases only, Page was merciful, and they, too, were acquitted.

Bambridge then actually petitioned Government for compensation, "having been put to great charges and expenses; and, notwithstanding his acquittal, having for nearly seven years past lost the profits of the several offices which were granted to him, but hath also been incapacitated from exercising his profession of an attorney and solicitor for his support and subsistence."

The petition, of course, proved fruitless, and he eventually destroyed himself.

But it was not only arbitrary cruelties and greedy exactions that made the prisons so infamous and so unworthy of English law and English justice. The freedom permitted by the jailers to all prisoners who had money, was even still more demoralising. However innocent a man was when he entered a prison, he was sure to leave it full of desperate resolutions, callous, heartless, and bloodthirsty. As a person of experience once said, an acquitted high-wayman generally returned to the world to find his old captain hung, and himself ready to take his place. An episode of Jack Sheppard's story, as told in the records of the jail chaplain, is a good example of the disgraceful discipline of our old prisons. Sheppard, the son of a Spitalfields carpenter, was in August, 1724, lying under sentence of death in Newgate. In the old prison-house, burnt during the Lord George Gordon riots, there was, inside the lodge, a hatch with large iron spikes. This hatch opened into a dark passage, which led by several stone steps down into the condemned hold. Here prisoners were allowed to show their shaven heads and villainous faces to their often equally ill-favoured friends. It was through this hatch some women of Sheppard's acquaintance passed a file, with which he cut almost through one of the spikes. On the evening Jack's death-warrant arrived, the women came for a pretended last interview, broke off the spike, and dragged the slim thief through the aperture, although the keepers were drinking at the very time at the other end of the lodge. When Jack was caught in Clare Market, and a few months after condemned to death, he became the show of the town, noblemen visiting him to hear his adventures and his entreaties for the royal pardon. Sir

Bliss" despatched prisoners were strapped to the ground.

Close to the prison there was a sponging house, kept by Corbett, a man entirely at Hambridge's disposal, who charged every prisoner an entrance fee of five pounds sixteen shillings and fourpence, the "philosopher," the judge's clerk, the tipstaves, and the warden all pouncing on the tormented wretch for their dues. Then there were fees to obtain better rooms and lighter irons, and a six-shilling blow of punch to be given as a sort of house-warming. Corbett was, in fact, a licensed robber, and there was no law to prevent his theft or his persecutions.

Between the gaoler of the Fleet and this Corbett there was sometimes sharp practice in the arrests. On one occasion, a total stranger, an innocent and uninvolved man, while stopping at the gate to talk comfort to the prisoners, and give them charity, was dragged in by Corbett and Co., and not released till he had paid fees and sworn not to institute proceedings. When charitable ladies sent money to discharge the claims against poor men who remained in the Fleet for fees only, Bambridge often concealed many such prisoners, unwilling to let them enjoy freedom again. He was proved, also, to have taken bribes, especially forty guineas and an amber and silver model of a Chinese junk, worth eighty broad pieces, from a poor woman. This wretch, in fact, revelled like a second Jonathan Wild in every black meanness and peculation. For instance, when an Insolvent Act was passed with some little mercy in it, this atrocious rascal required three guineas from each prisoner before he would allow them to enjoy the benefit of the new Act.

He had another ingenious trick. Immediately he had beaten a prisoner, or in any way exceeded the law, he preferred a bill of indictment against the sufferer for riot or attempt to escape, to stop his mouth, and prejudice the judges.

The committee that examined Bambridge consisted of five noblemen and many eminent commoners. Among them were: General Wade, the great road-maker of the Highlands; Sir James Thornhill, soon after Hogarth's father-in-law; Francis Child, the banker; and Sir Gregory Page, the hanging judge satirised by Pope. The chairman was James O' Thorpe, Esq. The scene is the more interesting to us, because it was excellently painted by Hogarth for one of the members, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, knight of the shire for Aberdeenshire.

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The Fleet had then been rebuilt before 1776. Howard describes it as consisting of four galleries, with rooms on each side, and a cellar floor, called by the debtors Bartholomew Fair. On the first floor were the chapel, the tap-room, a coffee-room, rooms for the turnkeys and watchmen, and eighteen apartments for prisoners. Over the chapel was a dirty billiard-room, kept by a prisoner, who slept in the same room. The Common Side was a large room, with cabins opening from it. These were for men who were insolvent, and who lived on donations and the proceeds of the begging-box and grate. The amusements in the yard were skittles, Mississippi, fives, and tennis. The jailer's tap-house was frequented by butchers and others from the neighbouring market (a most demoralising practice). Every Monday night there was a wine club, and every Tuesday a beer club, rioting till two in the morning, and vexing the more sober prisoners. April 6, 1776, there were two hundred and forty-three prisoners; wives and children, four hundred and seventy-five.

In the Marshalsea, Howard found two hundred and thirty-four prisoners. There were four rooms for women, and sixty beds for men; but many of the prisoners slept anywhere about—in the chapel or the tap-room. There were in the prison about forty-six women and children. There were a skittle-ground and a chandler's shop inside the prison. The excellent but intensely matter-of-fact philanthropist is good enough to observe that one Sunday in 1775, when the tapster's beer ran bad, there were no less than six hundred pots of beer brought into this prison from a neighbouring public-house.

The King's Bench prison, in May 1776, contained three hundred and ninety-five prisoners; besides two hundred and seventy-nine of their wives and seven hundred and twenty-five of their children. Two-thirds of these were

James Thornhill published a portrait of him, and he was the lion of the month. Even on the very day of execution, money, and sympathy of friends had procured the incorrigible young rogue favours from the turnkeys; for when searched in the press-room, before exceeding the cart, an officer found in his pocket a penknife, with which he had intended to have cut the cords that bound his arms, and to have flung himself from the cart, to escape down Little Turnstile, where the Sheriff's mounted officers could not have followed him.

Dangerous mutinies also were not uncommon in the old London prisons. There was a very formidable one in Newgate in 1726. The leader was a blacksmith, named William Gates, alias Vulcan, a deer-stealer, of Edmonton, who had shot two deer in Enfield-chase, killed a keeper, and fired at two others. The man had never been tried for the offence, but had been sentenced to death by the cruel Black Act, 9th of George the First, because he had not surrendered, within forty days, to an order of council read, according to the Act, on two consecutive market days in two market towns. He was helped by four of his companions, also under sentence. "These desperate men took it into their foolish heads," says the astonished ordinary in his piquant account, which seems to have been quizzingly intimated by a somewhat sarcastic Old Bailey reporter, "that they would not be hanged. The day on which they were executed, when I came to Newgate to give them their last exhortations and prayers, they would not allow any person to come near them, having got an iron crow into the prison, with which they had forced out stones of a prodigious bigness, and had made a breach two feet deep in the wall. They had built up the stones at the back of the door of the condemned hold, so that nobody could get at them. The keepers spoke to them through the door, but they were inflexible, and would not by entreaties yield. I spoke to them also, representing to them how that such foolish and impracticable projects interrupted their repentance, and the special care they should have taken in improving those few moments the best advantage: but they seemed inexorable. I said that I hoped they had no quarrel with me. They answered, 'No, sir, God bless you: for you have been very careful of us.' Baileya said that they would not surrender till they either killed or were killed. It was twelve at night before they began this enterprise; and, to conceal their purpose from the keepers, while part of them were working, the rest sang psalms, that the noise might not be heard. Sir Jeremiah Morden, one of the present sheriffs of London and Middlesex, came with proper attendance, and desiring them to open the door, they refused it; upon which they [not the prisoners, but the sheriff and his men] were obliged to go up to the room over the hold, where there is a little place that opens, which is made in case of such disturbances. This shutter they opened, but the prisoners continuing obstinate, they [the sheriff's assistants] fired fifteen pistols with small shot among them, not to kill, but to wound and disable them. They retired to the remotest part of the room where the shot could not reach them, yet Barton and Gates, the deer-stealer, were slightly wounded in the arm. At last Sir Jeremiah Morden spoke seriously to them through the little hole above, desiring them to surrender. Barton asked, 'Who are you?' Sir Jeremiah answered, 'I am one of the principal sheriffs.' 'Show me your chain,' says Barton. Sir Jeremiah was so good as to show him his gold chain through the little hole, upon which they consulted, and agreed to surrender. After this they removed the stones from the back of the door, and the tobacco-box in the face of one of them, which made a little noise like the snapping of a pocket-pistol, and then gave him the box."

Imagine prisoners, condemned to death, gaining possession of a crowbar and working down two feet of a massive wall before they were observed by the keepers; and do not fail to observe the small shutter in the ceiling, expressly made for such contingencies.

That excellent man, John Howard, who wrote in 1776, begins his book by remarks upon the jail fever. This disease was bred in the filth of neglected prisons. It would not, perhaps, have been needed for another half a century, had it not irreverently, in 1750, carried off the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, and most of the other inmates of the prison. He recommended, or through their influence, was commissioned to ascertain the sentiments of the lower classes in England and Ireland towards the French republic, and should he find them favourable to prepare certain agents of the French convention in both countries for the landing of an invading force. A relative of Jackson, named Stone, had been long settled in Paris, and engaged in business there. He had a brother, resident in London, and an assistant, bearing the name of Beresford, married to the sister of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, who, when Jackson arrived in Ireland, was lying in Newgate under a charge of sedition. Stone furnished Jackson on his departure from Paris, with letters of introduction to Horne Tooke and Doctor Crawford. Armed with these credentials, Jackson reached London, and immediately proceeded to execute his commission. He renewed his intimacy with Stone, and employed him as his agent and confidential secretary. Jackson's communications with the convention were addressed at first through Stone, and then through Cokayne, to Monsieur Chapeaurouge, marchand, Hamburg, under cover to Messrs. Texier, Angeli, and Massay, Amsterdam, in a third envelope directed to Monsieur Daubedoucille, Hamburg. The letters were written in commercial style. "Business" meant Jackson's enterprise; "goods" denoted provisions for the expected army of invasion; "Magnett" stood for the French department of marine; "the baby" was the young republic; and so on. These letters were copied out by Cokayne, Jackson alleging that he owed money in England, where his own handwriting was well known. Throughout the correspondence, Stone's name was transposed into Enots, and Jackson named himself Thomas Popkins.

Two elaborate despatches from Jackson to

the convention are extant, and possess a singular interest in reference to the recent Fenian conspiracy. They are written with great ability, and as far as England is concerned, bear the impress of candour and truth. As the result of long-continued and minute inquiry, Jackson states that although the English people were weary with a war against France, which brought the nation hollow fame but substantial loss, they entertained a deeply rooted hatred towards the French republicans. He declares that ninety-nine out of every hundred would start to their feet in arms to drive an invader of the sacred English land into the sea. Any invasion of England would unite all classes and parties in determined opposition, and no sacrifice would be considered too great to protect the inviolability of the soil. He artfully recommends the convention to disarm the hostility of the English people by liberating one of the principal pieces of evidence against France, which brought the nation hollow fame but substantial loss, they entertained a deeply rooted hatred towards the French republicans. He declares that ninety-nine out of every hundred would start to their feet in arms to drive an invader of the sacred English land into the sea. Any invasion of England would unite all classes and parties in determined opposition, and no sacrifice would be considered too great to protect the inviolability of the soil. He artfully recommends the convention to disarm the hostility of the English people by liberating one of the principal pieces of evidence against France, which brought the nation hollow fame but substantial loss, they entertained a deeply rooted hatred towards the French republicans. 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BE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT [OCTOBER 26.]
of the Park which the inhabitants of the "ile" are petitioning the Emperor to preserve for them; the trees, unusually tall and ancient, are turning red, brown, and yellow—indistinct evidence of the change of temperature of their leaves. The choice of that unpopularity for the site of the present Exhibition increased the value of the land and houses of the town; and the people of the region are now more than ever anxious about the safety of their houses, which have good ways to go before they shall become serious.

On the other hand, the Emperor is said to be very desirous to obtain the prolongation in question, and with allies to enable the poorer classes of the capital to the Great Show before it shall have come to the end of the past.

The drawing of the building, meantime, seems to be surpassable. There are woodland scenes with stags and fawns in high relief, the foreground two birds' nests, one in the bough of a rose bush, the other nestling in hawthorn, than which it is impossible to imagine anything more delicately perfect. Heiss's pipes, in white clay, near by, are as exquisitely worked as groups of statuary.

Russian artists show as advantageously here as elsewhere. Kaneko's "Beggar woman and child," Brodsky's Venus seated with finger on lip, and Cupid on tiptoe, whispering in her ear—Rungberg's fine group of two vine-growers leading away a tipsy fawn, testify to the progress of the sculptor's art in the dominions of the Northern Caucasus.

There is much English sculpture to be seen here. Miss Susan Dacre has seen her admirable models of the Queen and Royal Family, executed by her for introduction into the ornamentation of the Memorial Chapel referred to.

By far the finest display of sculpture here is the Italian. The Italian Kingdom, and the States of the Church have vied with each other in number and beauty of the statuary contributed by them to the Great Show of the present year, and almost every one of those beauties can be classed as perfect. Among the works of foreign writers resident in Rome, who exhibit in the Roman Section, must be noticed an exquisite vase, in bronze, by Mrs. Freeman, a vase of lions' claws, children asleep round the plinth, children, in relief, encircling the body of the vase, and a wreath of grape, vine leaves, and stems round the rim; and four marble medallions in bas-relief—"Jerusalem," "the Transfiguration," the birth of Christ, and the "Lady," especially noticeable for breadth of style, combined with delicacy of expression and grace of detail. Miss Freeman excels in the difficult art of producing portraits that are really admirable likenesses, and yet, at the same time, valuable as works of art. Her great talent is beginning to command deserved recognition; and her studio is a little world of cheap jewellery stuck about her person. This new comer has utterly eclipsed all her rivals, and a crowd of inquisitive admirers is to be seen from morning to night, staring in at all the windows commanding a view of the studio.

Continuing our examination of the Fine Arts department of the Exhibition, we find the finest mosaics to be the great pictures in the Russian section, and smaller wonders of the same kind in the Italian.

The former seem to be intended to all the compartments of the niche in a church, or to serve as a screen for a group of saints with a bishop in the centre of each foreground, but the grouping of figures—much larger than life—the splendid and luminous effect of the vestments and accessories—the beauty of the faces, with their vivid expressions of religious fervour, render them wonderfully lifelike. These magnificent works, after original pictures by Raffaelle, Titian, and Veronese, executed by Bouquin, M. Mouravieff, U. Agafonoff, and court. The Roman mosaics are of a very different character, many a man, about half an inch square; and the noble, earnest scenes are boldly relieved by the gold ground and all through to be a necessary item in a religious composition of soldier according to custom. The Roman mosaics are of a simple, rustic, naive character, and the story that of a small pins; and their effect is almost that of like a spiritual painting; except that their outlines are rigid hand-and their details more defined. There are views of the glorious scenes and ruins of the metallic city; flowers, birds, and fruit in tape-lorts on the pre-arranged ground surrounded by wreath and flowers, with human figures, bathed in light with his wife, all life size, and all composed of mother-of-pearl. "I have of the natural colours—one of the most beautiful which of marquetry in the building, equally remarkable richness of colour and delicacy and truthfulness of painted detail. The iridescent plumage of the parrot's wing is so admirably rendered that you would from the first sight of it, and the rest of the work, just as easily recognise it as any picture in the Gasmeter. He had a large quantity of statuary in the Gasmeter, and the Park is so great, that a mere detail of groups of sculptors would fill a volume. In his own words, "he had sent much, nor does she show any calling for special mention." Nursey sends a little girl, in very white clay, two peasant girls, a young ringer looking over the shoulder of a forgotten boy, a young ringer looking over the shoulder of a judge. Heredes sends busts, and a pleasing little group in hand on the King, Prince of Wales, and Prince Oscar, in the eyes of Denmark sends busts, and a great vase, figures in relief, in clay. Germany sends principally busts, several of which are of clay, bronzed death of that so yellow as to look almost as though gilded. These should be seen in the magnificently carved oak, by life. As told in a series of wonderfully spirited scenes with all the figures in full relief; admirably well done, by Divrof, of Antwerp. Herz little to, to be seen in clay—scenes from Molier—a lawyer pleased at all; to a ragged culprit with "drunkard" visible on a suit and sulk a painter asper over his portrait of a drunk. Paintings are full of humour, and other such moments as are full of life. The author of the tragedy, and

ON THE ORIGIN OF CIVILISATION, AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF MAN.

A PAPER READ BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUNDEE, SEPTEMBER, 1867.

"The author controverted the arguments of those writers who believed that man, at his origin, was in the possession of mental qualities not inferior to our descendants of savage tribes, and that he had, in reality, the opinions of the late Dr. Whately, which were thus enunciated: We have no reason to believe that any community ever did, or ever can, emerge unassisted by external help, from a state of utter barbarism, into anything that can be called civilisation."

Advocating the contrary view, that man was at first a savage, and that history has, on the whole, confirmed this view, the author proceeded to argue that it was, from the very nature of the case, impossible to bring forward the kind of evidence demanded by Dr. Whately in proof of a race of savages having civilised themselves; namely, a record of such advance; for savages are ignorant of letters, and traditions are short-lived and untrustworthy. We have been accustomed to see around us an improvement so rapid that we forget how slow and gradual it is in the case of the human race. Even taking the ordinary chronology, it is evident that, if in 6000 years a given race had only progressed from a state of utter savagery to the condition of the Australian, we could not expect to find much change in one more century. Many a dismal picture of savages are the degenerate descendants of savage tribes, and the author cited more recently the opinion of the late Dr. Whately, which was thus enunciated: We have no reason to believe that any community ever did, or ever can, emerge unassisted by external help, from a state of utter barbarism, into anything that can be called civilisation."

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ON THE ORIGIN OF CIVILISATION, AND THE PRIMITIVE CONDITION OF MAN.

A PAPER READ BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART., BEFORE THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUNDEE, SEPTEMBER, 1867.

"The author controverted the arguments of those writers who believed that man, at his origin, was in the possession of mental qualities not inferior to our descendants of savage tribes, and that he had, in reality, the opinions of the late Dr. Whately, which were thus enunciated: We have no reason to believe that any community ever did, or ever can, emerge unassisted by external help, from a state of utter barbarism, into anything that can be called civilisation."

Advocating the contrary view, that man was at first a savage, and that history has, on the whole, confirmed this view, the author proceeded to argue that it was, from the very nature of the case, impossible to bring forward the kind of evidence demanded by Dr. Whately in proof of a race of savages having civilised themselves; namely, a record of such advance; for savages are ignorant of letters, and traditions are short-lived and untrustworthy. We have been accustomed to see around us an improvement so rapid that we forget how slow and gradual it is in the case of the human race. Even taking the ordinary chronology,

it is evident that, if in 6000 years a given race had only progressed from a state of utter savagery to the condition of the Australian, we could not expect to find much change in one more century. Many a dismal

picture of savages are the degenerate descendants of savage tribes, and the author cited more recently the opinion of the late Dr. Whately, which was thus enunciated: We have no reason to believe that any community ever did, or ever can, emerge unassisted by external help, from a state of utter barbarism, into anything that can be called civilisation."

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THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—January 1. Alpha, Swedish steamer, 450 tons, Captain J. Söderman, from Söderhamn 5th August. Parbury, Brothers, and Co., agents. Ziska, brig, 180 tons, Captain Morris, from Mauritius 17th November. W. H. Beaufort, schooner, 114 tons, Captain C. Andrews, from Melbourne 26th ultimo. H. H. Beauchamp, agent. Spray, brig, 122 tons, Captain Ryken, from Adelaide 22nd ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 1.

F. M. Matsura, for Wellington. **PROJECTED DEPARTURES.**—JANUARY 1. James Lister, for London. Wave of Life, broad sound; Victory, for Newcastle; Saxonia (s.), for Maryborough; H. M. Macgregor, for Grantown.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 1.

H. M. Mather, 1600 tons, Captain Birtles for Panama via Wellington, Passavon, 1600 tons, Captain Mr. Rode, Mr. Morton, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Todhunter, Captain H. B. Benson, Mr. H. H. Chapman, Mr. Haydon, Mr. Prince, Miss Levy, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. W. H. Beauchamp, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Burns, Mr. Galaher, Mr. Murray, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Petersen, Mr. Forster, Mr. Elam, Mr. McPherson, Mr. J. Burrows.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 1.

Morphy, from the New River, with 178 bags wool, 150 bags hay, 100 bags 10 bags flour, 10 bags sugar, 1 case wine, 9 baskets prawns, 24 hives, 6 cases fruit, 3 bags bone, 40 tuns.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 1.

Alpha, from Söderhamn: 611 dozen cases, 2356 bottles, 22 spars, Paints, 4 barrels.

SHIP'S MAILED.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For HOWICK.—By the same, this day, at noon, if not otherwise directed by the postmaster.

For LONDON.—By the Lister, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For NEWCASTLE.—By the Lister, this day, at noon.

For MARYBOROUGH.—By the Saxonia (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For GRAFTON.—By the H. H. Beauchamp, this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For BRISBANE.—By the Florence Irving (s.), and Lady Bowes (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For HOXTONHAM.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For GLADSTONE, BOWEN, AND TOWNSVILLE.—By the Roome (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For MELBOURNE.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), on Saturday, at 1 p.m.

The brig Spray has made a fair run from Adelaide of nine days, strong westerly winds were experienced in the Straits.

The brig Spray, from Tasmania, which arrived yesterday, was placed in quarantine, in accordance with the Government regulations.

The Hector, which arrived yesterday from Melbourne, reports that the steamship Terrible, from Tasmania, was captured by the Chinese, who were then sent to the coast of China. The crew were all released, but the ship was captured.

The barque Ortho, which arrived on the 21st, has been chartered for Sourabaya—it should have been chartered for Batavia.

The American steamer Titania has nearly completed her experiments in Australia. Messrs. McArdle and Co. at their racing port, at Waterford, have Captain Clark at the helm, who is acting for her owners, states that from the commander, who is in command of the water carried out, the excellent manner in which he has conducted his ship, and that there is no port in the Pacific Ocean where such commanding appliances as those on board have been brought to bear.

The Titania is a vessel of 2000 tons, and capable of accommodating 260 passengers, a ship of the usual quantity of cargo allotted to ships of her class and tonnage, and has an average speed of 12 knots. She arrived from Tahiti for repairs, and was placed in Messrs. Arthur and Co.'s care, and has been entirely renewed, with the exception of the hull and new superstructure, manufactured on the premises, the dimensions varying from 100 feet long to 20 feet wide. These have been made of bleached steel.

The engine has been taken to pieces, thoroughly overhauled, and together with the hull, is in first-rate order. It has proved a very heavy underwriter, but has given a most satisfactory account of itself, and is a convincing proof of the engineering resources of this colony.

NEWCASTLE.

December 31.—Anna, barque, 225 tons, British, from Gosling.

December 31.—Magpie, ship, 227 tons, Barnard, from Wallace.

December 31.—Water Lily, brig, Gillette, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

December 31.—Tel, barque, Lowrie, for Adelaide, with \$10 tons coal.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—

DEPARTURES.—MELBOURNE.

December 31.—1 chaiseau, from Mauritius; City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney; Cape Town, from Singapore.

December 31.—John Bullock, Ocean Wave, for Hobart; Black Swan, Sea Bird, for Launceston; Lady Alice, for Newcaste.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.—December 31.—Yarra, for Rockhampton; Salween, for London.

SYDNEY HEADS.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—JANUARY 1.

Sydney, 8 a.m. Mr. Thor. 3 p.m.

Bowen SE. Fine.

Port Mackay Calm. Fine.

Whitsunday N.E. Windy.

Nebu Calm. Fine.

Rockhampton Calm. Fine.

Lake Calm. Fine.

Maryborough Calm. Fine.

Gladys SW. Fine.

Port Douglas SW. Fine.

South Head SW. Fine.

Wollongong SW. light. Fine.

Kingscliff SW. light. Fine.

Hawksbury SW. light. Fine.

Mudgee W. Fine.

Canberra SW. light. Fine.

Wollongong, the, warm SW. Fine.

Dubbo NW. Fine.

Gunnedah NW. Fine.

Young Calm. Fine.

Warragul Very fine SW. Fine cool.

Demuline W. Very fine SW. Fine cool.

Hay Calm. Cloudy.

Hoodsmere Calm. Fine warm.

Baldra Calm. Fine.

Euston SW. Fine.

Westworth Calm. Fine.

Goulburn NW. Fine.

Gladys SW. Fine.

Bradwood W. Fine.

Atherton SW. Fine.

Queensland W. Fine.

Cooma Calm. Fine.

Gundagai Calm. Fine.

Tumut W. Fine cold.

Albury SW. Fine cold.

Bombala SE. Dull.

Winnellie SW. Showery.

Queenscliffe SW. Showery.

Cape Donaghay SW. Showery.

Portland SW. Showery.

S. AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide SW. Day.

Mt. Gambier SW. Day.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR DECEMBER, 1867.

DEATHS.—Highest reading 20-21.

Lowest reading 10-11.

Greatest diurnal range 20-22, on the 11th.

Mean height 59-60, on the 20th.

Mean weight 59-60 (being 0.005 less than that of the same month on the average of the preceding year).

Mean pressure 29.93-29.94 on the 20th.

Prevailing direction E.N.W. (prevailing direction being the same month for the preceding 7 years).

Temperature ... Highest in the shade 50°-51°, on the 20th and 21st.

Greatest range 22°, on the 18th.

Highest in the sun 150°, on the 20th.

Lowest on the grass 21°-22°, on the 15th.

Mean in the shade 51° (being 2° greater than that of the same month on the average of the preceding year).

Mean of days taken 20-21 on the 20th.

Total fall 0.005 inches (being 0.001 less than that of the same month on the average of the preceding 7 years).

Total amount 7581 inches.

Mean amount 4 (being 0.004 greater than that of the same month on the average of the preceding 7 years).

Cloudy day 1.

Number of clear days 7.

Number observed 2.

G. E. SMALL, Government Astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. If however is intended for insertion in this journal, it must be submitted by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868.

than that of either of the two preceding years, but was below the rates of 1858, 1860, 1862, and 1863.

The average annual rate of mortality for the entire period of ten years was 17.2 deaths to every thousand persons living. The average in England for the twenty-seven years of which we have the returns was 22.3, exceeding ours by 5.1.

The rates of mortality in several parts of Continental Europe, as given in the 27th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, supply the following comparative view:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.
New South Wales	10.4	17.5	17.2
Metropolitan	20.8	23.4	23.6
Country	14.9	15.6	15.0
Constitutional			

New South Wales 17.2 deaths per 1000.

England 22.3

Ireland 22.7

Spain 23.1

Italy 30.3

Austria 33.2

This favoured is England compared with her neighbours, and thus favoured is New South Wales compared with England.

The mortality of the respective seasons of the year is exhibited in the table below, taking the mean averages of each quinquennium and of the whole period of ten years.

TABLE 2.—MEAN ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY IN NEW SOUTH WALES during each Season of the Year.

	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Mean of 1861-62	17.5	18.5	17.5	15.7
1862-63	18.3	19.2	17.8	15.9
Mean of the ten years	17.4	18.8	17.3	15.3

Our mortality is highest in the summer, lowest in the winter.

The difference in the mortality of the seasons of the year is slight, the summer being slightly higher than the winter.

The temperature, rainfall, &c., during the four seasons of the year are as follows:—

	Mean of	Mean of	Mean of	Mean of

<tbl_r cells="5"

SALES BY AUCTION.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at quarter past 2 o'clock.

1475 bales wool.

Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock.

Casks follow.

Hides.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock.

Casks follow.

Hides.

Terms, cash.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 2nd January, at a quarter past 2 o'clock.

Bales wool.

Sheepskins.

Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, the 2nd January, at a quarter past 2 o'clock.

134 bales wool.

Sheepskins.

Terms cash.

THURSDAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, 306, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. George's Church, near Bathurst-street.

Substantial Household Furniture, &c.

MH. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock (the proprietor leaving Sydney), the whole of the household furniture,

comprising:

Chairs, sofas, couches, tea-table, pier glass, first class

carvings, horseshoe chairs, chairs of drawers,

tubular bedsteads, horseshoe mattresses, wardrobe,

toilet glasses, Brussels carpet, dressing tables, wash-

stands, chinas, glass, books, kitchen requisites, &c.

Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale.

At Lamont's Timber Yard, Newtown Road, Newtown.

FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock.

MH. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 3rd January, at 11 o'clock, at Lamont's Timber Yard, New-

town.

Oregon flooring boards, cedar boards

Weatherboards, battens, scuttling

Horse drays, harness, &c. Also,

A capital dry horse, &c.

Terms, cash.

Pint Bottled Ale,

Cider.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

16 cans bottled ale, pints

36 cans, each 1 dose-eider.

Terms at sale.

Copland's Pint Pickles.

Prunes, in jars.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

One baker's cart and harness

Baker's trough, tins, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Pint Bottled Ale,

Cider.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

16 cans bottled ale, pints

36 cans, each 1 dose-eider.

Terms at sale.

Copland's Pint Pickles.

Prunes, in jars.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The whole of his valuable furniture and effects, prior to his departure for England per La Hogue.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1868.

Large and Important Auction Sale of

Sugars, Oilmen's Stores

Fine and Medium Congou Teas

Groceries, and Sundries.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

Colonial Empire, Bruce, master from London.

4 bales best Navy Canvas, more or less damaged.

To Sail Makers, Ship Chandlers, Warehouses and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 10 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

WL in document No. 101-105, -5 bales Navy Canvas,

No. 1-4, all more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale by Auction,

A Fine Assortment of

MAURITIUS SUGARS.

The cargo of Niagaera, just arrived,

including a splendid lot of

RATIONS, COUNTERS, and YELLOW

CRYSTALS.

THURSDAY, 2nd January, 1868.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at 11 o'clock.

The cargo of superior ration counter, and crystal sugars, just arrived ex Mauritius, as follows:—

B, 3-10 lbs.

6-495 ditto

7-430 ditto

9-380 ditto

11-265 ditto

A, 9-107 ditto

11-27 ditto

13-250 ditto

14-260 ditto

15-71 ditto

16-350 ditto

17-351 ditto

18-349 ditto

19-349 ditto

20-183 ditto

21-279 ditto

22-436 ditto

23-113 ditto

24-346 ditto

25-358 ditto

26-145 ditto

27-50 ditto

28-349 ditto

29-61 ditto

30-337 ditto

31-77 ditto

Terms, liberal, at sale.

SUPERIOR CONGOU TEAS

in Chests and Half-chests.

The Balance of the cargo ex Egidius.

For Sale by Auction to the Shippers.

By order of the importers Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 2nd January.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 2nd January, at half-past 11 o'clock.

The balance of the cargo of the Egidius, from Foo

No. 110-115 ditto

12-19 half-doz ditto

13-32 ditto

20-75 ditto

21-109 half-doz ditto

22-55 ditto

23-55 ditto

24-55 ditto

25-55 ditto

26-55 ditto

27-55 ditto

28-55 ditto

29-55 ditto

30-55 ditto

31-55 ditto

32-55 ditto

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75-55 ditto

76-55 ditto

77-55 ditto

78-55 ditto

79-55 ditto

80-55 ditto

81-55 ditto

82-55 ditto

83-55 ditto

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1868.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ISAAC FOULKS are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to move from his late residence, Greek-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. J. G. SHYLINE, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

General Post Office,

Sydney, 17th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—The attention of the public is specially directed to the notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, dated the 15th November last, intimating the reduction of the Registration Fee, on letters, from 6d to 4d, from the 1st January next; and also to the provisions of the Act, 31 Victoria, No. 1, in respect of the compulsory registration of letters containing or suggesting—

“Bettlers of money or persons espoused to use every precaution in their power to ensure the safe conveyance thereof—by avoiding the transmission of coin, when practicable—by cutting bank notes, cheques, &c., in half, taking away the heads, and forwarding the halves by separate posts, and by means of the money-order system, where such system is available.”

It is hoped, as the registration of letters is the only safe-guard that can be offered by the Post Office Department for the correct transmission of letters, that the reduction of the registration fee will induce persons to register, not only money letters but also all letters which contain any matters of importance.

J. DOCKER.

Crown Lands Office, Brisbane, 16th October, 1867.

NOTICE.—IT IS HEREBY notified for general information that the Rent of the undermentioned Runs not having been paid on or before the 30th day of September last, they will be sold at auction, and the full amount of the rent in each case, with one-fourth added to the same, by way of penalty, be paid into the Colonial Treasury within ninety days thereafter, as prescribed by the Acts and Regulations.

W. ALCOCK TULLY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Lessor, Run, Rent, Assess-ment.

DARLINGTON DOWNS.

Anderdon, Alex. Colquhoun .. £200 0 0
Arundell, John .. Curlewey .. 12 10 0
Gorden, S. D. .. Verstion .. 28 16 0

Keys & Witherington .. Bonshaw .. 41 13 4
Ditto .. Ditto .. 41 13 4

Newton, Brothers, and Co. .. Merinda .. 29 10 0

Weir, J. M'D. .. Brule Creek .. 36 0 0

Jenkins, R. R. .. Brookfield .. 15 4 6

BUNNETT DISTRICT.

Cordell, H. C. .. Greenmount .. £200 0 0
Dingle & Hunter .. Rodin .. 12 10 0
Haley and Kirby .. Gordon Rock .. 33 15 0

James, D. M. .. Langallen .. 15 0 0

Hilder, R. B. .. Budder .. 13 15 0

J. C. .. Woodmills .. 12 10 0 25 0 0

Ross, John .. Cheshbury .. 18 15 0

Walker and Barnes .. Apes .. 10 1 6 20 0 0

MITCHELL DISTRICT.

Bell and Dutton .. Mount Pleasant .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Retract .. 12 10 0

McLeod, J. A. .. Lammermuir .. Ne .. 37 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 18 15 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 40 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 5 0 0

WARREGO DISTRICT.

Burne, Mayne, and Ward .. Westbourne .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Eastbourne .. 12 10 0

Forrester, Wm. .. Paddy Paddy .. 12 10 0

Fulton and Re-

mers, Davies, and West .. Dundee .. 26 0 0

Ditto .. Barcoo .. 26 0 0

Ditto .. Jero .. 40 0 0

Hardey, Theod. .. Listerlow Downs .. 27 0 0

Ditto .. Elizabeth Creek .. 30 1 0

Humphrey, C. H. .. Hoyts .. 40 0 0

Low, Hamilton .. Malts .. 20 0 0

Walter, Richard .. Hurle Vale .. 20 0 0

Williams, and Aer .. Ditto .. 10 10 0

LICHARDHARD DISTRICT.

Bank of New South Wales .. Brigantine .. 27 0 0

Browne, F. B. .. Argyle .. 12 10 0

Brewster, and Trebeck .. North Prairie .. 2 0 0

Campbell, John .. Walbury .. 15 16 0

Cornish, Represent-ative of E. D. .. Wallendene .. 27 10 0

Fife, Alex. .. Bellarine .. 10 10 0

Ergincomey .. 44 0 0

Fife and Co. .. Pomegranate .. 40 0 0

Gordon, S. D. .. Roundstone Creek .. 36 16 0

Ditto .. Turf Creek .. 12 15 0

Headrick, Liver- more, and Co. .. Saltbush Park .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 12 10 0

Hedgeland and Jones .. Mingongong No. 1 .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 12 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 25 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Portland .. 27 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Linlithgow Plains .. 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 6 5 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 35 16 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Hambond No. 1 .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Hambond Cote .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Faulkner .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Foxleigh .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Burkeshaw .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Stratford .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Cannington .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Wyndham .. 10 1 0 20 0 0

Morse, W. H. .. Sandys Creek .. 27 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Islington .. 27 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. Bunglinton .. 27 10 0

Ditto .. Ditto .. 27 10 0